any essential medicine. The details of budget allocation under the head 'Supplies & Meterial' which include the expenditure on medicine and disposable diagnostics tests are as under:—

(Rs. in thousand)

Name of Institute	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 R.E.	2006-07 B.E.
S.J. Hospital	205671	197435	195000
Dr. RMLH	107852	99240	119200
LMCH	69427	71590	71590

Problem in polio control due to malnutrition

†1271. SHRI KESHUBHAI S. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malnutrition is also causing a problem in polio control;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to stop malnutrition in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS); (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various steps to improve health & nutrition status of the people. The various measures taken are:—

- Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.
- Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification.
- A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action of Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. The National Nutrition Mission has been set up.
- Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) including supplementary nutrition.
- National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meals) Programme.
- Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:—

  - Material Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ANC, skilled care to Pregnant women, Post-partum care at Community level
  - Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness and malnutrition
  - Emphasis on Infant & Young Child Feeding

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A
- Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic acid Supplementation for Preschool Children, pregnant and lactating women.

- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)
- Improving agricultural and hotriculture procedure.
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes.

Diarrhoeal deaths due to climate changes

1272. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is a fact that due to climate changes endemic morbidity and mortality caused due to diarrohea diseases will be on the increase;

(b) whether it is also a fact that climate changes will have impact on floods and droughts that cause water-borne and communicable diseases;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking or propose to take any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (d) The findings of the Fourth Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are estimations of current scientific understanding of impacts of climate change on natural, managed and human systems, the capacity of these systems to adpat and their vulnerability. It sets out projected climate change related exposure likely to affect the health status of millions of people, particularly those with low adaptive capacity through,

- increases in malnutrition and consequent disorders, with implications for child growth and development.
- Increase deaths, diseases and injury due to heat waves, floods, storms, fires and droughts.
- The increased burden of Diarrhoeal diseases, primarily associated with floods and droughts.
- The increased frequency of cardio-respiratory diseases due to higher concentrations of ground level ozone related to climate change, and
- The altered spatial distribution of some infectious disease vectors.

A multiple strategy, which includes mitigation, adoption, technological development and research needs to be devised to diminish the risks associated with climate change. Sustainable development can definitely reduce the vulnerability to climate change by enhancing adaption capacity and increasing resilience.

Health is primarily a State subject and provision of medical relief for diseases like diarrhea and other communicable disease through primary and community health centres is looked